

of hair of back 20 mm. (30 mm. in *Pt. pselaphon*). Back and rump chocolate, conspicuously sprinkled with long shining whitish-grey or buffy-grey hairs; breast, belly, and flanks paler than upperside, between Vandyek-brown and Mars-brown, thickly mixed with long, coarse, buffy hairs; mantle and occiput deep tawny, shading to chocolate tawny on sides of neck and to Vandyek-brown on foreneck; mantle slightly, sides of neck and foreneck more thickly sprinkled with coarse buffy hairs; centre of crown golden buffy; forehead, sides of crown, sides of head, chin, and throat dark Vandyek-brown, thickly mixed with buffy or greyish-white hairs. Forearm about 151·5 mm. (in *Pt. pselaphon* 132·5–141, in the allied *Pt. tuberculatus* 119·5 mm.).

Type. ♂ ad. alc. and skull, Pelew Islands; Godeffroy Museum; B.M. 74. 10. 5. 3.—The type is the only specimen examined.

Pteropus dobsoni, nom. n.

Pteropus fuscus, Dobson, Cat. Chir. Brit. Mus. p. 59, pl. iv. fig. 5 (teeth) (June 1878).

The technical name given by Dobson to this species is preoccupied by *Pteropus fuscus*, E. Geoff., 1803 (Cat. Mamm. Mus. Nation. d'Hist. Nat. p. 46), which is *Pt. niger*, Kerr, 1792 (*Pt. vulgaris*, auct.); by *Pteropus fuscus*, Desmarest, 1803 (N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xix. p. 544), which is *Pt. subniger*, Kerr, 1792 (*Pt. rubricollis*, auct.); and by *Pteropus fuscus*, Blainville, 1840 (Ost. Mamm. i. Chéiropt. p. 100, pl. vi. fig. 1), which is *Pt. vampyrus*, L., 1758.

XLIII.—*New Bats and Rodents in the British Museum Collection.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Murina balstoni, sp. n.

Allied to *M. suilla*, Temm., of which the Museum possesses a pair from the Willis Mts., E. Java, but distinguished by the following characters:—(1) The general colour is browner, not rufous or fulvous, the hairs of the back slaty grey at base. (2) The hind limbs and interfemoral membrane are but very sparsely covered with hair, instead of being rather thickly clothed, the edge of the membrane with but few scattered hairs along it. (3) The under surface is uniformly white or creamy, the sides not or quite inconspicuously more greyish

than the centre; in *suilla* the sides are distinctly grey. (4) Cutaneous system dark throughout. (5) Skull smaller and more delicately built.

Dimensions of the type (the starred measurements taken in the flesh by the collector):—

Forearm 31.5 mm.

*Head and body 44; *tail 30; *ear 14; third finger, metacarpal 28, first phalanx 12; lower leg and foot (c. u.) 21.

Skull: greatest length 14; basi-sinual length † 10.2; zygomatic breadth 8.3; interorbital breadth 4.3; brain-case breadth 7; front of canines to back of m^3 4.8.

Hab. Tasikmalaja, Preanger, Java.

Type. Adult female. Original number 1160. Collected 13 January, 1908, by G. C. Shortridge and presented by W. E. Balston, Esq.

Of the two closely allied Javan species of *Murina* in the Museum it is evident that it is that from the Willis Mts. which should be referred to *suilla*, as it has the hairy interfemoral, the reddish colour, and the grey-sided under surface described by Temminck as characteristic of his species.

Murina florum, sp. n.

Essential characters as in *M. suilla*, Temm., but greyer and with less hairy interfemoral.

Size slightly greater than in the allied species. General colour above hoary grey, without tinge of rufous or fulvous, the hairs pale grey tipped with brownish. Under surface dull whitish along the middle line, greyish brown laterally, the white median portion less extended than in *suilla*. Hind limbs and interfemoral membranes almost naked, not well clothed as in *suilla*.

Skull essentially like that of *M. suilla*, but rather larger.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin):—

Forearm 35 mm.

Tail (c.) 32; third finger, metacarpal 31, first phalanx 13.5; hind leg and foot (c. u.) 23.

Skull: front of canine to back of m^3 5.3.

Hab. Flores.

Type. B.M. no. 63.12.26.14. Collected by Dr. A. R. Wallace.

† In describing bats a name is frequently wanted for the measurement from the basion to the base of the anterior palatal notch. As the Latin for notch (*incisio*) makes a compound too like one based on the incisor teeth, I would suggest the above word, based on *sinus*, a bay or gulf, to which this deep rounded hollow has much resemblance.

This bat was referred to *M. suilla* by Dobson, but is readily distinguished from that species by its greyer colour and nearly naked interfemoral and hind limbs.

Chalinolobus gouldi venatoris, subsp. n.

Similar to the true *C. gouldi* of Tasmania in essential characters, but size smaller, fur shorter (hairs of back under 5 mm. in length, as compared with over 6), ears rather larger, and the colour darker, the posterior back less broadly washed with rufous. Skull smaller throughout, the brain-case noticeably lower.

Dimensions of the type (the starred measurements taken in the flesh by collector):—

Forearm 40 mm.

*Head and body 54; *tail 42; lower leg and foot (c. u.) 25.5; *hind foot 8; *ear 11.

Skull: greatest length 14; basi-sinual length 10.9; brain-case, breadth 7.6, height from basion 5.8.

Hab. Alexandria, Northern Territory of S. Australia.

Type. Old female. B.M. no. 6.3.9.4. Original number 125. Collected 25 May, 1905, by W. Stalker. Presented by Sir W. Ingram and the Hon. John Forrest. Six specimens examined.

This is the furthest north that *C. gouldi* has been found, and the general reduction in size seems to demand a special subspecific name. Examples from the southern part of the Australian mainland are intermediate between this and the typical Tasmanian *gouldi*.

Kerivoula agnella, sp. n.

Near *K. hardwickei*, but larger and with the brain-case broader posteriorly.

Structure of ears and tragus essentially as in *hardwickei*, the tip of the former and the small projecting point at the outer base of the latter rather less sharply defined. Fore-arms not absolutely naked. Hind legs and feet, tail and the whole of the interfemoral membrane well haired, a small fringe at the hinder edge of the interfemoral.

General colour above and below (in spirit) greyish brown, rather more fulvous on the hind legs, tail, and interfemoral.

Skull larger than that of *K. hardwickei*. Brain-case broader at its broadest part, and also less narrowing posteriorly, the mastoid width decidedly exceeding the greatest breadth of the brain-case, which equals it in *hardwickei*.

Teeth as in *K. hardwickei*, except that the outer incisor is about three-fourths the height of the inner one, and the canines appear to be thrown out more abruptly from the muzzle when viewed from above. Lower incisors trifid; overlapping.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the spirit-specimen):—

Forearm 38 mm.

Head and body 44; tail 48; ear 13.5; tragus on inner edge 8; third finger, metacarpal 38.5, first phalanx 19; lower leg and foot (c. u.); calcar 26.5.

Skull: greatest length 14.7; basi-sinual length 10.8; breadth of brain-case 7.2; mastoid breadth 8; front of canine to back of m^3 6.

Hab. St. Aignan Island, S.E. of New Guinea.

Type. Adult female in spirit. B.M. no. 98. 4. 1. 2. Collected by A. Meek.

The examination of a number of the true *K. hardwickei* from Java recently presented to the National Museum by Mr. W. E. Balston has convinced me that this specimen should be separated specifically from that animal.

The specimen from Duke of York Island referred somewhat doubtfully to *K. hardwickei* by Dobson† also appears to belong to *K. agnella*, but has rather shorter outer incisors.

Nyctinomus leonis, sp. n.

Nyctinomus brachypterus, Peters, Dobson, P. Z. S. 1876, p. 722; Cat. Chir. B.M. p. 426 (1878) (*nec* Peters, Reis. Mossamb., Säug. p. 59, pl. xv. fig. 1, 1852).

External characters as described by Dobson.

Skull of the high, not flattened *Nyctinomus* type, with well-marked median crest; emargination between premaxillæ very narrow, about 0.75 mm. in greatest breadth. Four lower incisors.

Measurements of type:—

Forearm 37.5 mm. (For other external measures, see Dobson.)

Skull: greatest length 19.4; basal length 15.5; zygomatic breadth 12.1; intertemporal breadth 4; mastoid breadth 11.3; palatal length 8; front of canine to back of m^3 7.

Hab. West Africa. Type from Sierra Leone. Other specimens from Fernando Po (*Capt. Downes*), Cameroons (*C. Bovallius*), and French Congo (*G. L. Bates*).

Type. Adult male skin. B.M. no. 62. 12. 23. 3. Specimen *c* of Dobson's catalogue. Presented by J. Brown, Esq.

† Cat. Chir. B.M. p. 336 (1878).

This species, referred to *N. brachypterus* by Dobson, is evidently not that described by Peters, for the skull of the latter is no less than 21.5 mm. in length, while the typical skull of *N. leonis*, 19.4 mm. long, is the largest of the five skulls of the western form examined by me.

On the other hand, Dr. Jentink's *N. bemmeleni* from Liberia has, as he has been so good as to inform me, a skull only 16.5 mm. in total length, with a tooth-row length of just 6.0 mm.

Dipodillus campestris rosçikæ, subsp. n.

Similar in essential characters to the true *D. campestris* of Algeria, north of the Atlas, but the colour much paler.

Size, proportions, and degree of tail-tuft as in *campestris*.

General colour pale fawn, darkest on the back, clearer on the sides, where there is scarcely a trace of the buffy tone found in *campestris*. Under surface, hands, and feet pure white. Tail whitish or pale fawn above, white below, the tuft, which is of medium development, pale slaty greyish.

Skull with rather smaller bullæ than in true *campestris*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 102 mm.; tail 120; hind foot 2.5; ear 15.

Skull: greatest length 30; greatest breadth 15.5; nasal length 11.3; breadth of brain-case 13.6; upper molar series 3.9.

Hab. Biskra, Algeria.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 8. 7. 12. 16. Original number 35. Collected 1 April, 1908, by J. Steinbach, and presented by the Hon. N. C. Rothschild. Two specimens.

D. campestris was not hitherto known to occur south of the Atlas, and I had supposed it to be represented by the larger and more tufted-tailed *D. dodsoni*. But these specimens are clearly much more closely allied to it than is the latter, and do not seem to be more than subspecifically separable.

In company with this gerbil, Mr. Rothschild has presented to the Museum a number of other species from Biskra, of which the most interesting are *Elephantulus deserti*, *Dipodillus garamantis*, *Meriones schousboei*, and *Psammomys algiricus*.

Mus woodwardi, sp. n.

Closely allied to the *M. tunneyi*, Thos., of Mary River, Northern Territory, but smaller throughout. Colour quite as in that species, the upperside of the same yellowish buffy, and the underside similarly white. Indeed the two animals

cannot be distinguished externally except by the much shorter hind feet of *M. woodwardi*.

Skull much smaller than that of *M. tunneyi* in all dimensions, though of the same general shape. Supraorbital ridges less developed. Anteorbital plate less projected forwards. Palatal foramina less open. Bullæ smaller. Molars similar in structure, but both narrower and shorter.

Dimensions of the type:—

Head and body not measured by collector, and evidently stretched; tail 114 mm.; hind foot 25·5; ear 17.

Skull: back of interparietal to tip of nasals 31·5; zygomatic breadth 18; nasals 11·5 × 3·3; interorbital breadth 5; greatest divergence of parietal ridges 12; palatilar length 15·7; diastema 9; palatal foramina 6·8; greatest diameter of bullæ 8·3; length of upper molar series 6; breadth of m^1 2·2.

Hab. Lagrange Bay, N.W. Australia.

Type. Old female. B.M. no. 5. 1. 9. 1. Collected January 1899 by J. T. Tunney, and presented by the Perth Museum through Mr. B. H. Woodward, after whom the species is named. Two specimens examined.

Closely related as it is to *M. tunneyi* in all essential characters, *M. woodwardi* is readily distinguishable by its much shorter feet and smaller skull and teeth.

XLIV.—A new Fruit-Bat from Sierra Leone.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

THE British Museum owes to Canon F. C. Smith the skin of a Rousset from Sierra Leone clearly differing from any species hitherto described. It may be called

Roussettus smithii, sp. n.

Most nearly allied to *R. angolensis*, with which it forms a distinct section of the genus, but differing in the following characters:—Size much smaller, the skull also narrower and with less widely expanded zygomata. Fur shorter and more resembling that of ordinary Roussets (that of *R. angolensis* being unusually long and silky), and not extending so far down the hind limbs, the proximal half only of the tibiae being clothed. Ears narrower. Colour dull brown without rufous suffusion; neck more greyish.